

KLEPTOCRATIC MILITOCRATS

STANISLAV ANDRESKI: *Parasitism and Subversion. The Case of Latin America.* 299pp. Weldenfeld and Nicolson. £2 5s.

Professor Andreski gets through a great deal in under 300 pages: an analysis of the social, political and economic structure of Latin America, interspersed with brief accounts of the recent history of the chief Latin American republics, and concluding with an assessment of the future of the area. Its title might well have been *The Latin American Vicious Circle*, but for the fact that this metaphor is already required to do far more work than it should through-out the book. The circle from which, in the author's opinion, Latin America cannot break out is composed on the one hand of a general poverty that must persist unless the practice of birth control is adopted by the masses, and on the other of parasitism, defined in the introductory chapter as "the most powerful brake on economical progress by destroying the link between the effort and the reward". In Latin America, according to Professor Andreski, each fosters the other. Democracy can function only in a fairly prosperous society, in which "privileges obtained through political influence are not indispensable for making a decent living". By contrast, in Latin America political power has "always been the surest and quickest way to wealth".

It will be clear from the foregoing that what the author has to say in the main body of his book will annoy many Latin Americans. A glance at the subheadings of the next two chapters confirms this. A "Genealogy of Public Vices" includes "Disdain for work", "Machismo", "Unruliness", "Habits of violence", "Lack of public spirit" and "Sexual roots of anti-social attitudes", while among the "Varieties of Parasitism" are "Latifundia", "Kleptocracy",

"Militaryocracy" and "The incubus of bureaucracy".

Nevertheless, however much the reader may disagree either with Professor Andreski's premises or with the way in which they are applied to the problems of individual countries, there are two reasons why his book deserves to be read with care. First, he is a sociologist. Much that is baffling in Latin America when considered through the eyes of an historian or an economist becomes illuminated when looked at from the sociological point of view; and this book makes an attempt (rarely found in conventional works on Latin America) to relate the phenomena of Latin American society to similar phenomena in other societies, past and present. Secondly, the book contains objective and succinct assessments of such questions as agrarian reform, the racial problem, the Cuban Revolution and the appeal of communism generally. And for all his pessimism, the author's suggestion that Latin American governments should concentrate their efforts on imposing an effective land tax and death duties rather than on improving the collection of income tax, would, if it were adopted, do much to change the face of Latin America.

The three chapters mentioned above are followed by others on economics, forms of government, class structures, political forces and revolutions, before the final summing up is reached. This is gloomy. The author rightly insists on the demographic explosion, the neglect of agriculture, rural poverty and the mass invasion of the cities as the roots of Latin America's vast problem. Not everyone will accept his conclusion that it is "absolutely futile to attempt to foist 'democratic government' on desperately poor countries, but he may be right in saying that in such

countries "only a spectacular revolution could convince the people that things are really improving and spur them to effort". He does not believe that the economic ills of Latin America can be cured by a communist system; plays with the idea that all Latin America may fall under the rule of gangsters; rejects as pious the hope that some form of Nasserism may prove the most likely source of reform; and concludes with the suggestion that to some of the most oppressed countries direct United States rule would be kinder than what they now endure. Professor Andreski is in fact defeated by Latin America in the end.

The defects of this book will already be clear. Moreover, as it leaps from one generalization to another, the reader can be forgiven for forgetting the author's warning on the very first page, that Latin America is an infinitely varied sub-continent, of which no single book can provide a well-rounded picture. Professor Andreski's picture "appears rather sombre because it is focused on phenomena generally regarded as evil", and, as he points out, it would have been much more attractive if he had concentrated on, for example, the arts. Finally, the book's time-scale fluctuates. The excursions, often fascinating, into the Latin American past sometimes leave the reader in doubt whether it is the Latin America of the 1960s that is being analysed and whether the author has fully gauged the strength of the powerful forces of change that are beginning to operate in most Latin American countries—forces which, incidentally, are now being given more encouragement by the Catholic Church than would appear from this highly stimulating book.

Mr. Connell-Smith amply substantiates his main point about the Inter-American System: it means one thing to the United States and another to the Latin Americans. For the United States it is above all an instrument for combating communism in the western hemisphere, while for the Latin Americans it is a lever for getting the United States to help them with their economic problems. The author's conclusion is that, given the enormous disparity of power, the

structure and history of the Organization of American States is not an exciting subject. The average student of Latin American affairs tends to avoid the lurid Resolutions, Declarations and Final Acts echoing down the years since 1899, when the first International Conference of American States was held in Washington, unless they have a direct bearing on a particular problem or episode, such as the Bay of Pigs in 1961 or the missile crisis of the following year. But sooner or later this nitty-gritty has to be grasped. Mr. Connell-Smith has done this in *The Inter-American System*.

An introductory chapter is followed by chapters tracing the development of the system from 1899 to 1928, through the Good Neighbour period to the Second World War. A section is then inserted summarizing relations between the United States and Latin American countries since the war. The book then returns to the O.A.S. itself with three chapters on its structure, the defence issues with which it has dealt since it was formed in 1948, inter-American cooperation in other fields and a final assessment of its prospects. A postscript on the Dominican crisis has been added, which suffers from having been written apparently more than a year ago.

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O.A.S.

GORDON CONNELL-SMITH: *The Inter-American System.* 376pp. O. University Press, for Chatham House. £2 10s.

United States has had the benefit of the O.A.S. With his position of the Dominican crisis on a gloomy note.

The question then arises: a Latin American Government, the O.A.S.? The answer (from this book) is surely no. They believe that as members can exercise more pressure on United States Government, they were not; and since the delusive Charter of 1961 (the Alliance for Progress) economic side of the Inter-American system has become as important, political, not only in Latin America but also in North America.

Mr. Connell-Smith's approach to three main criticisms of his subject is wholly convincing. In the first, he should be at least equally successful. Secondly, as he himself puts the Inter-American system as only a small part of relations between the United States and Latin American countries. It is reason that the chapter on States-Latin American relations has to be sandwiched in the middle of the book. The much repetition. Finally, he tries to hold a fair balance between North and Latin America. The former, for example, is always regarded as Latin America's low priority area for her rights. True in the past perhaps, but not today.

This is a useful book of reference in spite of its scholarly definitiveness.

The Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Mexico, has published the third edition of their *Mexican Figures and Trends* (272pp), liberally illustrated, and in colour plates, mostly of famous things, though there is one sample of Mexican pottery, which of Chichén Itzá. The text is largely of statistical information.

REACTIONARY UTOPIAN

JOHN W. OSBORNE: *William Cobbett: His Thought and his Times.* 272pp. Rutgers University Press. £4.

Mr. Osborne's book is as important for its particular approach to historical study as for what it reveals about the motivations of William Cobbett. It is all very well to spout the right tendency, select the most effective detail for illustration and have a keen appreciation of the personalities involved, but in the end accurate weighing and measuring of the right evidence are what count most. That critical task has been well carried out in all the aspects of Cobbett's life touched upon here.

From the information now available it is clear that few English public figures can equal Cobbett for self-contradiction. Admittedly, he was occasionally much of his writing and was unlikely to produce opinions invariably consistent with his supposed overall strategy. Hence he could believe in the Speech and Land system and yet cry for self-help as a landowner; abuse a section of the community and yet single it out for an honourable place in the ideal society. Nevertheless, the overall strategy itself is frequently unclear. Whether the classes were to be static or mobile once the hated "Million Boroughmuggers" was no more remains a mystery, though nothing could have been more central to the problems exercising Cobbett's mind. Mr. Osborne's great contribution has been to rescue Cobbett from the "Whig interpretation of history". From now on Cobbett must be ranked as primarily a reactionary. What is not adequately explained is why for so long men have assumed he was a Radical in the usual sense of the word. Perhaps the most misleading factor was his appeal to the masses at a time when even moderate conservatism eschewed all revolutionary radicalism. Today the familiar figure through Fascist parties. In the first years of the nineteenth century such a phenomenon was almost unknown—at least in England. Then, too, Cobbett changed rapidly from a friend to an enemy of British Toryism. Neg-

ative though much of his criticism was, it appeared at first sight to have much in common with orthodox radical aims. So potent was the government and the "system" it sported that negative enjoyed a vogue it would have been denied in more auspicious circumstances. Summing up the significance of his subject and his writings, Mr. Osborne reflects that the man's personal achievement as a first-class journalist constituted his only long-term contribution to the course of British history. Yet does a man need to be a party leader, or a preacher of relevant themes, to have a truly public as opposed to an individual importance? Many of the ideas Cobbett peddled were ludicrously stupid or even barbarous. Many were commonplace and telling, forming part of the established traditions of British public and private life, and being widely cherished throughout the democratic world. Certainly, he was a "reactionary utopian" and there was no future for his special nostrum in the country they were intended for. But, whether laudable (such as sympathy for the poor) or deplorable (such as anti-semitism) his attitudes were not his alone. As Mr. Osborne observes, all manner of men can draw comfort from his words. The precise political position a man occupies should not necessarily be taken as determining his overall place in a nation's history.

Perhaps the most serious fault in Mr. Osborne's book arises from the virtual neglect of the years before Cobbett's birth and those before his childhood. True, the similarity between his pet constitutional notions and those widely accepted in the reign of Queen Anne is noted, but not their similarity to the devotion of Cromwell and Country. Cobbett was willing for fundamental change to occur in order

to preserve what he regarded as the basic position. George III would only have followed him a little of the way here, yet both shared the concepts of the party against parties, of public sinescences occupied only by the deserving, and of national solidarity. (We do not have to go as far as Voltaire, France and Salazar to find spiritual kinship with Cobbett.) Even the simple life and love of the countryside were high in the royal esteem.

Mr. Osborne continually stresses the passing of the old England, but the bleak of that England remain insufficiently explored. Much of Cobbett's outlook was peculiar to himself, but much was simply inherited. Pym and Hampden idealized the political side of early English history, others the social aspects. Cobbett was by no means the last whisper at the shrine of a non-existent past. His contribution proved a mere episode in a long story.

Of the minor blemishes in Mr. Osborne's book only two need be mentioned. From what appears in his discussion of Catholic Emancipation it would seem that he believes that no Irish Catholics were enfranchised before 1832. Even the provisions of the 1832 Emancipation proposals, which he lists at one point, do not seem to have made him realize that this was not so. The idea that Parliament would have been invaded by Irish "proletarians" if the franchise qualification had not been raised at the time of Emancipation also throws doubt on his understanding of the Irish scene. At times he also appears shaky on British party politics; why the presence of landowners in both the Whig and Tory ranks denied the absence of political parties "in a modern sense" is very far from clear. Still, waris and all, this is a fine book.

POLITICAL HOBBS

M. M. GOLDSMITH: *Hobbes's Science of Politics.* 274pp. Columbia University Press. £2 16s.

The hard analytic quality of Hobbes's mind is evidently congenial to his latest commentator: Professor Goldsmith's rigorous treatment would have pleased the philosopher himself. Here is no tendentious attempt to provide Hobbes with a moral uplift not at all to his mind, but a shrewd assessment of what Hobbes set out to do. It clarifies the relation of Hobbes's works to one another, and nowhere goes beyond the evidence. Man is an animal who calculates, since he can speak; not so "ravenous" as other animals since he has curiosity, and so detachment. But, naturally, this "just of the mind" does not prevent much of human life from being a rat-race. Professor Goldsmith's appraisal is very thorough; he wades through wodes of dead physics and points out that Hobbes's affinities are more with Calvin than Descartes, since he is a determinist and not a dualist. His cosmology is untenable; his mathematics as wrong-headed as Dr. Wallis, alleged, and his practical science "second rate", even by the standards of his time; but these handicaps do not destroy his importance as an original political philosopher, for he was a pioneer psychologist. Take, for example, his "sudden glory", or "joy of laughter", or his definition of Felicity, not as "perpetual tranquillity of mind", but as "continual success", both are observations of genius, memorably expressed. And happiness consists in "continuing this motion successfully without impediment". Hobbes's psychology was indeed dynamic in a new way. Such a philosophy is entirely earth-bound; no direct revelation is possible and man has to make himself. This outlook does not imply utilitarianism, but an awed acceptance of a Deity beyond man's mind.

Hobbes was, after all, a Northern Renaissance humanist; of course his *Superbia* appeared to scholastically trained divines as arrogance, even blasphemy. In fact, he hid a strong sense of responsibility: he was making the best of this human condition. Sometimes insular and chimney, he was a shrewd observer of mankind, devoid of illusions: for Hobbes, though accused by his critics

of being a merely bookish writer, was in fact very much a man of the world. Given, then, that man's consciousness is strictly conditioned and tied down to his environment, and his reason the "Scour for his passions", it was necessary, Hobbes believed, to construct an "artificial"—that is cunning and realistic—political structure, which, based on the facts of human psychology, would work. And since "Covenants, without the sword, are but words, and of no strength to secure a man at all", an entirely sovereign power is necessary. This action happened to reflect the trend of politics at the time in Europe; in particular, the theories of the *politiques* in France, where the wars of religion had emphasized the need of a superior sovereign power; the *majestats* defined by Bodin. So Hobbes was in the fashion in an attempt to construct a "correctly" based sovereignty.

Why, then, the howls of indignation which he provoked? He shocked most contemporary opinion because he assailed the most powerful of all English political traditions: that the ultimate authority resided in custom, in the way of life of the community, going back line out of mind; so that, as Professor Goldsmith puts it, "the rights and privileges of the English, and especially the rights and privileges of the more substantial Englishmen", had an inalienable sanction. He thus challenged a whole synthesis of medieval, classical, even barbarian tradition, and put their "rights" in jeopardy.

Today, when we are increasingly governed by a kind of sovereignty tempered by plebiscite, it looks as if Hobbes's theory well explains the facts. But there remains a pragmatic sanction derived from a community which can turn government out. Hobbes was a mighty pioneer but his machine was inadequate. It had no safety valves.

Professor Goldsmith's rigorous and able book is one for serious students of Hobbes's philosophy. He has not shirked the difficulties, or the tediousness, of much of Hobbes's oblique side, and he has recalled his readers, when some weird interpretations are current, to the facts.

TUDOR SERVANT

ARTHUR JOSEPH SLAVIN: *Politics and Profit. A Study of Sir Ralph Sadler 1507-1547.* 238pp. Cambridge University Press. £2 10s.

To place this book in its correct perspective it should be realized that its author intends it as something more, and at the same time as something less (regrettably), than a complete biography. Its subject, Sir Ralph Sadler, lived from 1507 to 1547, yet the author is only concerned with the years between 1507 and 1547, thus omitting the not unimportant part he was to play during the reign of Elizabeth I, when he served her as a Privy Councillor, parliamentary leader, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and as an ambassador. Further, the chapter headings indicate an analytical rather than a narrative approach to Sadler's achievements under Henry VIII. More specifically, this project has been suggested by the present state of Tudor studies, which concentrate attention on the striking changes in methods of government, and the rise in importance, during the first two Tudor reigns, of a set of bureaucrats trained to man the rapidly increasing machinery of government. Mr. Slavin joins those other present-day students who, for some time now, have been contending that generalizations about these new men in Tudor administration will only be made with assurance when the characters and careers of as many of them as possible have been analysed in detail. This book contributes to that end.

No more promising choice could he made than Sir Ralph Sadler. He was, indeed, one of the new men, of humble enough origin, although not—as we learn from Mr. Slavin's researches—of such undistinguished parentage as earlier writers assumed. His father was steward of the Warwickshire estates of Sir Edward Belknap, a clue sufficient to send Mr. Slavin sleuthing among the archives to trace the contacts which link Sadler with the household of Thomas Cromwell. After that, plain daylight falls upon a career which reached its height in 1540 when Sadler, acting with Sir Thomas Wolsey, was

appointed to the King's service as Secretary of State.

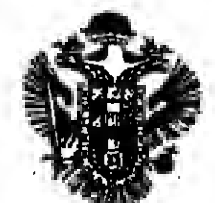
By the end of Henry VIII's reign Sadler had, indeed, arrived. He had acquired great wealth, largely through taking advantage of the dissolution of the monasteries and the consequent traffic in land, which enabled him to acquire a large estate in Hertfordshire. Here, in 1545, when he was thirty-eight, he undertook the building of Standen House, a great three-storey mansion of upwards of fifty rooms, which was completed within a year. It was soon equipped with all the opulence and taste of Tudor aristocracy, with rich tapestries, furniture, books, and paintings, including the fine Holbein portrait of Sadler's benefactor, Thomas Cromwell, now in the National Portrait Gallery.

Yet, impressive as it is, there is something lacking in this success story. As he achieved so much why did Sadler miss the highest offices in the state? Was it, perhaps, that ill-judged marriage which involved him in more than a suspicion of bigamy, led to an Act of Parliament, and denied his wife the social qualification for a place at Court, or were there deeper complications, possibly an inherent defect in temperament resulting in his being more effective as a subordinate than as a leader? That is an interpretation which Mr. Slavin seems to favour. If he is right then that is an additional justification for this study. We need to know as much as we can discover about the second and third ranks of early Tudor civil servants.

Enough has been said to reveal this as a thoroughly conscientious piece of research which is a real contribution to the administrative history of the early sixteenth century. This said, it must be added that the book does not make the easiest of reading. Would that some of the wit and wisdom of Sadler's own correspondence, in which Mr. Slavin pays tribute, had been used to enliven his text.

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ANNALS OF THE SILVER CITY

BARTOLOMÉ ARZANS DE ORSUA Y VELA: *Historia de la Villa Imperial de Potosí.* Edición de Lewis Hanke y Gunnar Mendoza. Volume I. 407pp. Volume II. 501pp. Volume III. 506pp. Providence, Rhode Island: Brown University Press. \$45 the set.

"I am rich Potosí, the treasure of the world, the king of the mountains, and the envy of kings"—so translates the motto on the coat of arms bestowed by the Emperor Charles V on the fabulous mining centre of colonial Peru, for 100 years certainly the richest city in the New World and also one of the most inaccessible. For Potosí stands in the eastern cordillera of what are now the Bolivian Andes, almost 14,000 feet above sea-level, at the base of the conical mountain, some 2,000 feet higher, which determined the city's foundation and location in 1545. The discovery then and there of vast silver deposits made Potosí a synonym for wealth beyond the dreams of avarice in contemporary Europe and America, and a powerful magnet for the adventurous and the ambitious in that golden century of Spain. For twenty years primitive smelting furnaces were adequate to exploit the rich ores but then a crisis of production developed which was only overcome by the introduction of the application of mercury in 1572 and by the construction of ore-crushing mills operated by water power. From that date to about 1650

the bonanza was in full swing, and splendid churches and fine houses sprang up in Potosí, the richer inhabitants sparing little expense to make their city worthy of its proud motto. A census taken in 1610 gave Potosí a population of 160,000, a figure which, if true, not even the viceregal capitals of Lima and Mexico could match. Thereafter, however, the population fell as mineral production diminished, and Potosí gradually ceased to be the great silver centre of Spanish America.

It was in the days of its decline that a native son of Potosí, Bartolomé Arzans de Orsúa y Vela, wrote his monumental history of the city, covering the period from 1545 to 1736, the year of his death. The work comprises thirteen books, and of its 297 chapters only the last eight were not written by Arzans himself but by his son, who took up the enterprise on which his father had worked for some thirty years, only to give it up within two, and close the narrative in 1737. Arzans's history is now published in its entirety for the first time, and a remarkable work it is, like the great silver mountain of Potosí itself full of riches of a quite different kind.

The *Historia* is extraordinarily detailed. Like all *potosinos* Arzans well realized how inexorably the city's fortunes were linked with silver production, and he devoted many of his pages to the operation of the mines, the constant search for new techniques to extract and refine the ores, the perennial danger of flooding and the impressive works undertaken to prevent it. But naturally it is Potosí itself which dominates the narrative: a proud, opulent, urban place, often disturbed by factional struggles, no less frequently the scene of splendid fiestas, described by Arzans in loving detail and with pardonable pride. Indeed, one of the strongest pictures to emerge from the volumes is the religious life of the period; and Arzans filled a great deal of his book with descriptions of churches, convents and religious art; accounts of notable sermons, fasts, processions and other religious observances; as well as a prodigious catalogue of miraculous events. That the needed devotions are apparent from his picture, painted in equally strong colours, of its violence, its

plots; sinners no less than saints are paraded through the *Historia* in some profusion. The reader is left in no doubt that Arzans was on the side of the angels and, in fact, in one fundamental particular he undoubtedly was. In the many pages he devoted to the Indians he showed himself to be in the tradition of Bartolomé de las Casas rather than in that of Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda. Recounting how an archbishop's cousin took 40,000 gold pesos for a trip to Europe, he added laconically: "aunque a la verdad sangre, sudor y lágrimas de pobres es la mayor parte de lo que lleva". The contrast between the wealthy citizenry of Potosí and the Indian miners, drafted to a life which was certainly "poor, nasty, brutish and short", was well drawn by Arzans, though one also detects in his pages the dilemma that he, and other men of good will in colonial Spanish America, could not avoid: how to do the right thing by the Indians and also meet the inexorable demand of an expanding economy for labour?

The *Historia* is full of material of this kind. For, while Potosí was distinctive, indeed unique, in many ways, it was also a microcosm of the Spanish empire in America, and Arzans, the meticulous annalist of a particular city, was no less a chronicler of Spanish society in the New World. The editors have produced this text from two manuscript versions, one in Madrid and the other in the Library of Brown University, to whom it was bequeathed in 1910 by the American engineer and traveller, Colonel George Earl Church. They have also provided a formidable apparatus critics which is of the highest standard of scholarship. The introduction on Arzans and his *Historia* in the first volume runs to 181 pages, and the third volume contains, after the text, seven important appendices by the editors and three other collaborators, dealing with such subjects as information on art in the work, an analysis of the manuscripts used in the edition, and silver production in Potosí. There is also a comprehensive bibliography, and an excellent index. The three volumes are splendidly printed and bound, and are published by Brown University in celebration of its bicentennial.

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DIVIDED SELVES

FRANCIS A. MACNAB: *Estrangement and Relationship. Experience with Schizophrenics.* 299pp. Indiana University Press. (American University Publishers Group.) £2 11s.

phrenic women and chronically schizophrenic men" reveal a little of the therapist's method, which aimed at reviving the patients' spontaneity and leading them to give up their isolation. The account and commentary are interesting but could be restated in the language of psychoanalytically oriented group psychotherapy, or social psychology, without straining the sense. This is perhaps to say no more than that verbatim description conveys little of what really goes on and that available concepts are very leaky vessels.

In an introductory note to his last book Freud wrote that no one is in a position to arrive at an independent judgment of psycho-analysis unless he is a psychically ill or has been psycho-analysed. It could similarly be said that no one can form an independent judgment of existential psychotherapy unless he has practised it and steeped himself in the writings of Heidegger and Tillich, Buber, Binswanger, Jaspers, Storch and others who have developed various aspects of the approach. The attitude towards the treatment of schizophrenia. The warning and the requirement would, however, hardly be necessary if the treatment amounted to nothing more recalcitrant than establishing the common humanity of the schizophrenic and the therapist, encouraging the patient to re-

healthy judgment from the non-rational form of mental activity which in most people is restricted to mysticism, autistic thinking and dreams, but in the schizophrenic invades the larger part of his life, distorting and disrupting it. These broad therapeutic aims sum up what many psychiatricians have been trying to do for a long time, though sailing under different flags. We may agree that the existential variety of such treatment is

tion of the detailed working of Jellicoe's mind under his enormous responsibility. He was rentically aware right from the beginning of two of the factors which were to contribute to the disappointment of Jutland: the weakness of the armoured protection of his ships compared with that of the Germans and the lack of firing practice of Beatty's battle cruisers. Less well founded were his continual complaints to the Admiralty about his inadequate strength in both capital ships and flotilla vessels. The strategic points which emerge most clearly were, first, that invasion was considered a serious threat up till Jutland, and secondly the great homiopia under which Jellicoe laboured because of the prewar failure to provide an adequately defended base more to the south than Scapa Flow.

As for Jutland itself, there is considerable interest in Jellicoe's evaluation of his one mistake; not the overcautious inactivity by his critics, but

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African and later American great admiration for him and had worked for him in Boer camps; the result was that he was his principal enemy. The father lost security when he obtained his conscription fund; his illness weakened his sense of responsibility; he seems never to have decided that he was to Britain as a spy, and to give way there. From his experience as a British spy in World War I, Mr. Selous' insight into the experiences which still come through during danger. He must have perfect self-control to lion and trust of his British and to rise steadily to responsibility. It is this after he left, with his "thoroughness and brutal" example, that comes down. It is com-

mary of the New Theology, and by his apologetics for them became a norm of Lutheran doctrine. It was his lack of being increasingly involved in ecclesiastical diplomacy for which he had no talent and indeed formidable defects, and Luther left it more and more in his hands, sometimes grumbling at the result, sometimes underwriting them with an astonished

Professor van Peursen to state his own position. He believes wholeheartedly in the unity of the mental and physical in man, but not in a materialist or immaterialist sense. His distinctive contribution to thinking about the subject is to lay emphasis on man as "orientation". Mind is not something special inside man, nor is it a definable stratum of his being, nor is it a level in the edifice of his human nature. Man is mind, but mind is not man.

say what they have said at sundry times and in divers manners of which, to the great profit of students of Reformation theology, Dr. Packard on Calvin the Theologian writes attentively and on the whole pleasantly. It is refreshing to find a modern and coherent picture of Calvin as theologian to put alongside that of Dr. Torrance. He plays down severely the obvious debilities of Calvin to others; and, as Eusebius, and wastes space in explaining Calvin's conception of truth and error in scripture. Above Dr. Packard's statement that Calvin "never changed his mind on a doctrinal issue . . . he never needed to correct or retro" must rub one's brows. For this seems to be intended in his praise. Fortunately it is true, and there are several passages in the rest of the book to disprove it. It is unfortunate that the trend of this chapter as of other parts of the work is to cabin, crib, and confine Calvin within the petrified forest of new fundamentalist evangelicalism.

DAILY MIRROR, 33 HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.1.

Mr. John Newsum, Mr. Michael Baldwin, Mr. Leonard Clark, Miss Marjorie L. House,
Mr. Ted Hughes, Mr. Melvin I. Lasky, Mr. Laurie Lee, Miss Janet Adam Smith,

Fiction (continued)

SING HIGH

JOHN KNOWLER: *The Singing Lizard*. 156pp. Cape. 21s.

A young Englishman in Aigues-Mortes. He sits at a café table in his dark glasses, savouring "the harsh purring taste of French tobacco" and with a pencil and a pad of paper before him, remembers scenes from the end of a love affair. A corny device, but it serves two purposes: it provides a neat framework for the young man's recollections and gives a humane perspective to a chilly tale.

The tale, according to the publisher's blurb, hinges on the hero's "obsessional loving of his fiancée's brother", but the brother's and sister's obsessional liking for each other seems a more basic problem. The "singing lizard" (not the reptile but a type of canary) refers, a little obviously, to the girl who is training to be a singer and is ensnared, primarily by her brother, in an emotional cage. The hero becomes increasingly unable and eventually unwilling to rescue her from the trap, and the relationship finally disintegrates by the familiar processes of mutual weakness. Their affair had in any case been largely sexual, and at the end one feels, like the hero, that it has been physically contaminated, married not only by her brother but also, as the relationship became more formalized, by the gradual encroachment of familial environment.

The absence of humanity in the grotesque secondary characters and the Pinterish social comedy in which the families are involved extend the grisly situation; and since the hero and heroine are, by comparison, rather pale creations, a vague sensation of emotional disease pervades the novel. Mr. Knowler is a tidy writer who handles disquieting relationships with precision and humour, but one feels that he has been too careful not to stretch his talents. The novel remains a studied selection of scenes rather than a compulsive work. Tidiness can be carried too far.

SWING LOW

ALAN HARRINGTON: *The Secret Swinger*. 234pp. Cape. 25s.

George Pectin, the Secret Swinger, is forty-three, and a bleak journalist without even a by-line. Marriage and job have replaced an earlier ambition to write, which involved little more than being a J. Alfred Prufrock on the 1950s Beat scene in Greenwich Village. The layabouts of those days are now famous poets and novelists, while George hacks on. George, poor George, he's locked himself up in suburban compromise and he's feeling so bad. And as his boss warns him, journalists have a special variety of the change of life: they suddenly want to write their novel—and begin to miss deadlines. So, too, George. He walks out on his sick wife, and tries to make it back to the creative and sexual scene, the latter being very fully embodied in the nymphomane Gretchen, never known to deny herself to anyone but George. But Pectin is not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be. Even after his decisive act, the secret swinger is still just that.

What is striking about *The Secret Swinger* is its technical and stylistic assurance. It is pointed, often witty, and moves sharply. But fundamentally it is replete with self-pity, and tricky into this bargain. Pectin does not, one might say, jell.

SUNDAY MIRROR NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART 1967

CHILDREN'S PICTURES—SCULPTURE AND CRAFT-WORK

Entries are invited for the twentieth annual exhibition to be held in London in September.

All children aged 16 years and under may enter

For full details of entry and awards send stamped addressed envelope to:

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART
London D

SUNDAY MIRROR, 33 HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.1

Closing date for entries: 6th MARCH, 1967

Advisory Committee: Sir Basil Spence, Mr. Gordon Archibald, Mr. Alan Davis, Mr. Tom Hudson, Mr. Victor Farnham, Mr. Frank Tuckett.

CHINKS IN OUR ARMOUR

OSWALD WYND: *Walk Softly, Men Praying*. 200pp. Cussell. 25s.
EDWARD GRIERSON: *A Crime of One's Own*. 221pp. Chatto and Windus. 21s.

HILARY WAUGH: *Pure Poison*. 192pp. Gollancz. 18s.
RUTH RENDELL: *A New Lease of Death*. 184pp. John Lugg. 21s.
JEAN POTTS: *The Footsteps on the Stairs*. 186pp. Gollancz. 18s.

Novelists are quick at picking up what is in the air, and those crime writers whose material is the political world are quicker than most. Not surprisingly, then, those who formerly used Russia as their now use China, and those who used Germany use Japan. We have already had several thrillers on this new orientation, and now Oswald Wynd has written the best one yet, no tricks omitted, no hold-barred, as the young English professor in the provincial industrial town in Japan starts in on his little bit as a fringe agent for the Americans. This is a very decent novel with convincing academic background, well out of the ruck, and streets ahead of James Bond's touristically coloured venture into Asia. And prophetic? Is a Sino-Japanese axis really in the air?

Edward Grierson's new book is quite fun, and this is said with an uneasy feeling that to say more ought to have been possible. Here is Donald the devoted provincial bookseller "seeing spies" in the possibly perfectly innocent happenings round his bookstore, and eventually getting mixed up in murder and standing trial. But these later dramas do not hold our attention as murder should. The tension hangs on whether Donald was right in supposing spies or was having mild mania, and this isn't enough to hold us lightly until denouement time. A pity: Mr. Grierson is so much better than most in this field, and his people and his background are charming.

At his best, Hilary Waugh beats Freeman Wills Croft hollow. He is

DOROTHY GILMAN: *The Unexpected Mrs. Polifox*. 204pp. Hale. 15s.

The latest Mitty dream is the one where you or I are/ am captured by Them, and then by superior energy, finer faith and a sense of humour, bring them to their demoralized knees. John Bingham's recent enjoyable thriller told this story, and so does this simpler but essentially amiable American book. The heroine, who applies to the CIA for a job and gets far more than she bargained for, is a dear unwanted elderly lady—just like it might be you or me. But whatever her sufferings in Mexico and Albania, her captors come off far, far worse. At elderly-lady dream level, this is a thoroughly enjoyable little story.

ROBERT McDOWELL: *The Hound's Tooth*. 188pp. Cassell. 18s.

Mr. McDowell has good background with Kentucky backwoodsmen, most of them beastly, and Kentucky eaves where Civil War gold is reportedly hidden. The tough young deputy sheriff's investigation into old Grady's murder may be marred for some by the coy young-love interest, but this apart, we have good solid storytelling in the *Gold Bug* tradition.

JUDSON PHILIPS: *The Wings of Madness*. 218pp. Gollancz. 18s.

As readers of his previous stories know, Judson Philips, through his

DOROTHY SALISBURY DAVIS: *The Pale Stranger*. 221pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 18s.

Difficult to maintain tension in mystery when we readers know most of the solution, but Mrs. Davis has managed it in this story of an innocent scientist murdered in New York by the agency of a frightened Judas. The human relationships are good enough, but interest is mainly held by the logged detailed police work.

ROSS THOMAS: *Spy in the Vodka*. 256pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 21s.

A thoroughly professional spy thriller and a first novel at that, mostly in Berlin and with excellently set-up quadruple-crossing, traffic, and what's more, long enough for shapely working out.

AILING

Sir George Clark: *A History of The Royal College of Physicians*. Volume Two. 374pp. Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press, for the Royal College of Physicians. £3 12s.

The critical period in the evolution of the medical profession in England, from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century, has attracted less attention than that of the preceding centuries. Now that Sir George Clark's second volume lifts the veil of darkness from this part of the history of the most important of the English medical corporations, one can see the reason: the slow decline of a respected institution is not a very tempting subject, least of all to the medical practitioners in whose hands the history of medicine in this country has until recently rested.

The decline, however, was not inevitable, and the story begins with a flourish when, under the later Stuarts, the College of Physicians formed a dispensary to provide cheap wholesome medicines for the public. This was a laudable aim in an age when there were few charities to relieve the endemic suffering of the growing population of London—and the physicians and their propagandists never tired of saying so. There were nevertheless other motives at work and the extent of support for the projected dispensary was largely determined by the intensity of the competition for medical practice against the upstart London apothecaries. This was a battle that was legally lost in 1704 when apothecaries were recognized as medical attendants by the House of Lords, and from that date the London apothecaries made slow but sure progress to become the general practitioners of the nineteenth century.

After this reverse the dispensary soon declined and the College of Physicians took on the appearance of so many other eighteenth-century corporations. Always restrictionist in its attitude, the college was then to become an oligarchic stronghold of fashionable physicians who had enjoyed a literary education at Oxford or Cambridge. The more that improvements were made in medical education at Edinburgh University and in the London hospitals, the more these men treasured their "liberal" education and limited the rights of full membership in the college to those who possessed it.

This denial of equality to those licensed practitioners who had more "foreign" degrees caused unprofitable legal battles which Sir George

ENERGETIC

HAROLD I. SHARLIN: *The Convergent Century*. Science in the Nineteenth Century. 229pp. Abelard-Schuman. 35s.

There are too many histories of science in existence that any new treatment of the subject needs to be exceptionally good or to be written from a special viewpoint. In what amounts to a brief history of the main scientific developments of the nineteenth century Dr. Sharlin, who is Associate Professor of History at the Iowa State University of Science and Technology, has found such an angle. For him the main scientific interest of the century is that heat, mechanical motion, electricity and light were all shown to be different forms of energy; and out of these investigations there resulted the sweeping generalization of the law of the conservation of energy.

Three papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1800 give Dr. Sharlin his text. One was Young's adumbration of the wave theory of light, another was on the use of electricity to decompose muriatic acid, and the third was Volta's letter to the President (Banks) on the electricity excited by the mere contact of conducting substances of different kinds. By 1820 Ampère had proved "that the phenomena of the magnet are produced by electricity" and claimed to reduce "to a single principle three sorts of actions which the totality of the phenomena proves to result from a common cause", and in 1831 Faraday described to the Royal Society how he had produced "electricity from ordinary magnetism". The convertibility of heat into mechanical effect was demonstrated in a series of classic experiments by Carnot and Joule and embodied in the First Law of Thermodynamics. Clerk Maxwell worked out the mathematical equations which were needed to unify the phenomena of electromagnetism and light. All

this leads Dr. Sharlin to his craft—that evoking reflections on the scientific revolution of the nineteenth century. In another direction, the history of science in 1816 threw out the repair of promising title of "Convergent Century", but the increasing use of co-terminous Specific Gravities, their number. "What is the most momentous of them?" asks one of them. "The new coming to," asks one of them. "The new coming to," asks one of them. "The new coming to," asks one of them.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

[The inclusion of a book in this list does not preclude its subsequent review]

has been illustrated with contemporary engravings. A brother of Allan Cunningham the poet, Peter Cunningham wrote in a pleasant and very readable style. It was a first-rate reporter, realistic and detailed. His outstanding characteristic is his optimism, itself accurately reflecting the buoyant mood of the colonies in the early 1820s. After three years of strenuous effort, he wrote, a settler might confidently expect the rest to be "all years of sunshine and pleasure". How many emigrants did his book inspire?

URNEY, ALISON. *A Park of Gold*. 148pp. Illustrated by C. F. Tunnicliffe. Faber and Faber. 21s. Somebody suggested to Mrs. Urney that one virtue of television was that "it saves using the imagination". If, as she suspects, the imaginative life is on the wane, she at least remains well endowed. These remembered impressions of a country childhood show a child sometimes merely fanciful but at the same time imaginative and observant. Mrs. Urney finds subjects for her essays in her earliest discoveries among books, the excitement of a first public lecture (on the Renaissance), and the small treasures which came out of her father's oak chest, as well as the solitary adventures in fields and woods. For her, the environment of childhood is an integral part of a writer's books, an opinion which in her own case is fully borne out.

HAUS, MOSES, and the Editors of Time-Life Books. *Imperial Rome*. 190pp. Time-Life International. 36s. The illustrations in the book, mainly in colour, are often so striking that even the most casual turner of the pages will be led to consult the text; and here Professor Hadassah of Columbia University, a well-known historian and classicist, has written succinctly on Roman public and private life, literature, warfare and religion. No one can fail to see from this brief prospectus of 1,000 years why Imperial Rome claims a leading place in this series of "Great Ages of Man".

McGURRIN, T. H. *Stories of Famous Authors*. Illustrations by L. Walker. 190pp. Arthur Barker. 18s.

The Bounty, Spithead and the Nile, the Indian Mutiny, the eighteenth-century troubles among the Highland regiments—for the most part these are familiar stories retold. An epitome aims higher, seeking to pinpoint the underlying causes of mutinies and leading to the foreseeable conclusion that the first of these is the failure of communication between officers and men. But in essence, as its title makes plain, this is simply a story-book.

PREBBLE, JOHN. *The Hllh Gldrds*. 221pp. Secker and Warburg. 25s.

Mr. Prebble's uncommonly readable account of the Tay Bridge disaster was first published ten years ago, and this reissue is apparently a facsimile of the original text. Strongly to be recommended to all who missed its earlier appearance, for the sustained irony of the handling. There are nine illustrations.

STABOW, WALTER. *Hortulus*. Translated by Rael Payne with commentary by Wilfrid Blunt. 91pp. Pittsburgh: Hunt Botanical Library. 51s. This classic poem of botany and gardening is also to some extent a herbal with "poisons to drink from deadly goblets" or "enjoy after careful refining". The ninth-century original is lost but the present volume reproduces in facsimile a portion of manuscript copied around 849 A.D. and now in the Vatican Library. There is a translation in classical Latin and an English translation in free verse, together with account of the poet, the plants he wrote about and the published editions. The English translation is flowing and delightful to read, the text being underlain with green line-cuts.

GORDING, First, Margery. *Cavefree Garden*. 151pp. Collins. 30s. No one knows better than Mrs. Fish that the title of her new book is nonsense: that no garden worth having, however small, can be made and maintained without a good deal of trouble, and that even those people who still keep six gardeners may be heard lamenting the things that are overlooked or neglected. In fact, the more interesting your garden is the more work it is likely to give you.

The new book itself is another of Mrs. Fish's increasingly valuable first-hand accounts of the behaviour of a number of out-of-the-way plants in one particular garden. This time she is particularly good in her notes on effective juxtapositions and in the chapter on plants that have made themselves at home by seedling. Any one who wants a pointer to musical plants, not all of them hard to find if one watches the catalogues and seed lists, will find this a useful book.

Geography

GILBERT, MARTIN. *Recent History Atlas*. Cartography by John R. Flower. 121pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 15s.

Atlases today become obsolete almost as soon as they are published. Mr. Gilbert brings us, for the moment, abreast of geographical changes in a shuffling world. The maps, illustrating the developments of the past 100 years, are boldly drawn in black and white, as Mr. John Flower, they are clear enough to convey their information at a glance. To have them all under one cover is a welcome time-saver.

History

JAMES, M. E. *A Tudor Magnate and the Tudor State*. 39pp. York: St. Anthony's Press. 5s.

This is a study of the fifth Earl of Northumberland and his relations with Henry VIII, but the fortunes of this individual grandee are used to illuminate the wider question of the Tudors' methods in restraining their too-powerful nobility and establishing the authority of the Crown. The monograph is the thirtieth in the Borthwick Institute's historical series; its writer, senior lecturer in history at Durham University.

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veys the full sense of his variety as a dramatist. Besides the title comedy there are the monothematic pieces *The Hllh Ape* and *The Emperor Jones*; his nearest exercise in the classical style, *Desire Under the Stars*; and one of his most powerful studies in sexual warfare, *All God's Children Got Wings* (now available for revival). E. Martin Brown contributes a sensible and informative introduction.

REPRINTS AND NEW EDITIONS

Archon Books have recently brought out the following reissues: *The Development of Public Services in Western Europe 1600-1900* by Ernest Barker (93pp., 22s. 6d.), first published in 1944 by Oxford University Press; *English Blake* by Bernard Blackstone (145pp., 24s. 6d.), first published in 1949 by Cambridge University Press; *Carlyle* by Louis Cazamian, translated by E. V. Rieu (128pp., £2 17s. 6d.), first published in 1932.

The Theology of William Blake by G. G. Davies (167pp., 28s.), first published in 1948 by Oxford University Press; *Authorship of the Great and Other Studies* by G. V. Gosh (192pp., £2 12s. 6d.), first published in 1954 by Longmans; *Architecture in the Age of Reason* by Ernst Kaufmann (293pp., £4 10s.), first published in 1955 by Harvard University Press; *Walden and Coleridge*, 1795-1814 by H. M. Margoliouth (216pp., 32s. 6d.), first published in 1953 by Oxford University Press; *Henry Clay* by Bernard Mayo (170pp., £4 14s.), first published in 1937 by Houghton Mifflin; *John Dryden* by David Nichol Smith (93pp., 25s. 6d.), first published in 1950 by Cambridge University Press; *The Reformation in England* by L. Elliot-Brown (244pp., £2 2s. 6d.), first published in 1937 by Duckworth; *Zachary Taylor: Soldier in the White House and Zachary Taylor: Soldier of the Republic* by Holman Hamilton (496pp., 33spp., £7 7s., two volumes), first published in 1951 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company; *Ivan the Terrible* by K. Wallezelski, translated by Lady Mary Lloyd (431pp., £4 2s. 6d.), first published in 1904 by Heinemann.

Macmillan have recently brought out the following new editions: *Warren Hastings* by Keith Feiling (419pp., £2 5s.), which first came out in 1954; *An Essay on Muslim Economics* by Joan Robinson (103pp., 16s.), first issued in 1942; *Soviet Empire* by Olaf Caroe (308pp., 36s.), first published in 1953; *A Notebook of Commonwealth History* by James A. Williamson (328pp., £2 2s.), first published in 1942 under the title *A Notebook of Empire History*, and now revised and edited by Donald Southgate.

REVISED STANDARD VERSION BIBLE Catholic Edition

Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd. regret that the printing plates for pages 237-8 of the New Testament (Revelation 21) in the current reprint of the Revised Standard Version Bible Catholic Edition have been unaccountably duplicated in the Old Testament and, therefore, these pages appear instead of pages 237-8 of 1 Samuel 4. Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd. accept full responsibility for this mistake. They offer their apologies to Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd. and their customers for the inconvenience which has been caused by the distribution of a number of copies.

Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd. join with Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd. in expressing their regret and ask their customers to inspect their stock and to return any faulty copies to Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., Lincoln Way, Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, when they will be replaced by perfect copies. Stocks of perfect copies are now available and replacements will be made as quickly as possible. It is emphasized that this fault occurs only in the current reprint; moreover the leather and rosin editions are not affected.

O'NEILL, EUGENE. *As Wilderness and Other Physics*. 348pp. Penguin. 6s.

This collection is splendid value. It contains much of the strongest work of O'Neill's middle period, and con-

